





### The Late Peace Propositions.

Taking the prominent facts as telegraphed in regard to the recent proposals for peace, as granted, (for we see no good reason to doubt them,) we cannot but think that this—the first actual acknowledgment of their inability to succeed in the short, the fall and speedy accomplishment of which they boasted of at the outset of the war, is highly indicative of a result to be desired by all who have the real interests of the country at heart. No one acquainted with the feeling that actuated the leaders in the rebellion, and which they, so far as possible, imposed upon the masses of their people, can thoroughly understand the straits to which they are reduced, before their accursed pride could so far give way as to present even the appearance of suing for peace at the hands of the "hated Yankee"—for put the matter as you will, and disguise it in words as you may, that is just in so many words, what is meant by this gross mission of Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcombe. How Sanders came to be mixed up in the proposals, we cannot say; certainly, his selection (if he was selected) or the intermingling of his name with the transaction—if only as an assistant and volunteer, is the one circumstance calculated to throw any discredit on the telegram, which gives us the particulars. All the others are men of standing at the South, and what is more, they are or were men of rather a liberal stripe among the aristocracy—and we repeat our pleasure in the prospect which this action on their part, backed as they are by the Confederate government, gives us of an approaching settlement of the difficulties under which our nation has suffered for the last three years. It is true, we must in the nature of things, finally conquer them, how bunglingly soever things military and legislative may be managed on our side—for the rest, however nimble and rapid, is in the long run no match for the elephant, though he may harass and annoy that docile and quiet beast for a long time. But though the final result has never been in any doubt, how much better is it not for the people on both sides, and more especially those of our misguided opponents, that the horrors of war and the sufferings thereby engendered, should cease before entire exhaustion and that last and barbaric stage of hostilities shall come, when might makes right—principle is lost sight of—every man's hand is against that of every man—law and order are overwhelmed and misery with want, stare hitherto flourishing communities in the face?

That this is at length seen and appreciated at the South, is, considering the teachings under which the people there have grown up, greatly to their credit, and while we cannot fully realize, we may yet form some idea of the radical and entire change that has come over the leaders in this great rebellion (the most gigantic in history) before they could be so far bent in purpose as to take the initiative, by appointing a committee with power even to treat upon the subject. There never has been a time since the war began, when the great majority of the southern people would not have been desirous of peace and the reintegration of the Union, but the wretched and yet able policy of their leaders prevented the appearance of any such sentiment, at least in such form as to accomplish any result. Now that the hopes (once high) of foreign intervention—of intestine commotion at the North, and of our inability to maintain a blockade of their extensive coast have all fallen to the ground; now that the shrinkage of the rebel line have been such that they have lost two-thirds of the territory with which they began the war; now that they have no treasury save a very burlesque upon the name, and that everything capable of conscription (even by the utmost stretch) has been mercilessly drafted, and that, too, without effect, even the rabid leaders in rebellion perceive that their cause is hopeless, and put forth this belated evidently with the sinister view of receiving for themselves terms as favorable as possible. The unanimous nomination of President Lincoln by the Baltimore Convention and his equally

of course, they do not say all this, and of course their terms as promulgated, are such as are not for a moment to be entertained, but that is what is meant, and the terms offered by them are only the high figures asked by a horse jockey on putting up his spavined animal in the market. We are pleased with the disposition manifested by the President, with regard to these commissioners, and trust the result may be the re-establishment of peace, and the reintegration of our beloved country in that career of unexampled prosperity, the course of which has been stayed to so great an extent during the present war.

How is it?—We are told that buyers of the soldiers' extra California pay are offering but fifty cents on the dollar—a sum ridiculously below the value of the paper. The ostensible reason therefore is the alleged fact, that there is no money in the Treasury of California to liquidate these claims, but we are much inclined to dispute the existence of this state of affairs. If it is true, we should like to know what became of the \$600,000, for which California Bonds were offered for sale by the State Treasurer and announced as taken on the 2d of June last? We are inclined to think that late acts of unwise soldiers have caused this state of affairs, thus verifying an old saying: that "good men suffer for the shortcomings of scamps."

MILITARY CHANGES.—Company I, 3d Inf'y, C. V., now at Fort Bridger, has been ordered to Camp Douglas, while Capt. Zabiskie's Company A, 1st Cavalry, Nevada Territory, Volunteers, now at Camp Conness, is ordered to take up the march for Fort Bridger, where the Headquarters of the Nevada Battalion of Cavalry will be located for the present. Other changes are spoken of, but as there are no published orders on the subject, we cannot state anything definite.

RESTORED.—We learn from the San Francisco Flag, that the suspended portion of sixty days suspension from duty (inflicted upon Lt.-Col. Wm. Jones, 2d Cavalry, C. V., in consequence of the revelations of a Court of Inquiry, held in regard to certain charges preferred against him,) has been remitted by Gen. McDowell, and that Col. Jones has been ordered to Headquarters of the 2d Cavalry, C. V.

NOTICE.—We call the attention of those who may wish to purchase provisions for themselves or feed for their animals, to the card of Mr. S. J. Lee, Main street, Salt Lake City, at whose storehouse one may either purchase enough for a meal or fit out a train for the Kootenay country. We recommend our readers to give him one call; they will go again of their own accord.

SOLD OUT.—Mr. Thomas Fitch gives notice in the Washoe Daily Herald, that he has sold out all his interest in that paper to H. C. Bennett, who is now sole proprietor of the journal named. The Herald has been a most excellent paper, and from the reputation and experience of Mr. Bennett in the business, we do not hesitate to predict that it will maintain its admirably high character.

### BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Washington, July 22d. Dispatches received by Government this afternoon, announce that the rebel Gen. Johnson has been superseded by Gen. Hood, and that a battle had taken place between the opposing armies, in which the rebels were defeated. A dispatch has also been received dated Atlanta, Ga., but no official announcement of the occupation of that place by our forces.

New York, July 22d. Times' special says the public debt on the 19th was \$1,796,203,367, against \$1,790,033,569 last year.

Report of official demand for the surrender of Sumner, is unfounded.

Washington, July 22d.

The overland Pacific mail contract will expire on the 20th of September. Service is still open to those who desire to contract for its performance from the above mentioned date to June 30th, 1868.

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New York, July 23d. The Herald's Hilton Head correspondence says the object of the expedition to Johnson's Island, being to withdraw troops from Savannah and other places—having been fully accomplished, our forces were withdrawn; while our losses do not exceed 150 killed, wounded and missing, that of the rebels must have been over 500.

Fort Leavenworth, July 22d. Col. Ford telegraphs from Liberty, Mo., that the people in the country north and east of that place are joining Thornton, and his forces are rapidly increasing. Ford's force is too small to meet much, and reinforcements are asked for. Arms have been sent from here to St. Joseph and Kansas City, for arming the loyal men called out by Gen. Flank.

A later dispatch from Col. Ford, says that Thornton with 2,000 men is moving north, probably with the intention of striking the railroad. Ford left Liberty at 4 o'clock this morning in pursuit.

Curtis has several armed boats patrolling the Missouri to prevent the rebels from crossing.

Reckley and Banks are reported to have 1,000 men in south-west Missouri, threatening our communications with Fort Scott and the south-west.

It is believed 5,000 of Price's men are in Missouri. They are joined by Thornton's guerrillas and Pawpaws, and will make a formidable force.

A portion of our State militia has been called out, and the troops in this Department will be concentrated for co-operation.

Lakeland, L. I., July 19th.

A fire has been raging on the island since the 13th, but has at length been extinguished. The fire has burned over a tract of 6,000 acres, extending in length and breadth in breadth. The loss of property is very heavy, and will reach many hundred thousand dollars.

Bath, Maine, July 21st.

A fire has been raging on the south side of this city since Saturday. One hundred acres have been burnt over, and for the last two days the city has been seriously threatened, the fire having worked its way up to the very edge of the city.

Louisville, July 22d. To-day's Nashville Union, says a telegram has been received from Gen. Sherman which says the enemy attacked General Thomas on Wednesday fiercely, but were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled. The Union adds, that the two armies are now on level ground, and that the fighting is now more nearly equal. An installment of fifty rebel women from Georgia, arrived here to-night, three hundred and fifty more are reported at Nashville to be forwarded here; they are to be sent out of the limits of the United States.

Caliso, July 23d.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 20th has a statement made before the Provost Marshal by Lieut. Allen, from Forrest's command, who deserted and took the oath. He reports that Gen. S. D. Lee commands Polk's old department; that Richardson has been superseded by Neely, he (Richardson) having been charged with making \$2,000,000 out of the conscript business. Richardson escaped punishment, and is now living in western Tennessee. Allen confirms the reported wounding of Forrest at Tupelo. The rebels lost 1,500 in the fight at Gustown with Gen. Sturgis. Most of this loss is attributed to the desperate fighting of our negro troops—nearly all their victims being shot through the head and breast. Allen knew nothing of the President's amnesty proclamation, and says the rebel soldiery are ignorant of it. Southern people think that if Lee and Johnston are beaten the confederacy must fall. But little confidence is felt in the confederacy, and the people are heartily tired of the dreadful pressure they are compelled to submit to. Forrest got 3,000 men in his conscripting expedition in Kentucky.

New York, July 23d.

The Herald's Nashville dispatch says Gen. Rosecrans left Decatur, Ala., on the 10th, on a most important raid, with a force of 20,000 well mounted men, 1,000 of them armed with Spencer's repeating rifles. The route taken is one that has never been followed during the war, but most of it is identical with the trace pursued by Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians.

The first point of any importance on the route is Blountsville, five miles beyond the Coosa river; then to move rapidly up the Tallapoosa river. The route between these two streams is to be very rapidly pursued and the bridges to be completely destroyed. The passage of the Tallapoosa will, in all probability, be made at Tohopeka, and will bring a force in on the Dadeville mountain road, which will carry the railroad at convenient points, and the work of destruction will begin. There are eight bridges on the railroad between Montgomery and Tohopeka. It is more than probable that that number of tunnels and bridges will be found in the valley of Tohopeka and West Point. There are two bridges, one over Big Hollow and Oconee, and one over the creek near Columbus. On the other route there are three bridges over Wellinapeka creek and over Mill creek.

returns after the destruction of this road, Rosecrans to move on the last of the Chattahoochee, if an opportunity offers, and join Sherman between Marietta and Chattahoochee. If his route is threatened, Rosecrans is to make straight for Pensacola and take vessels to New Orleans, and thence to Nashville, Tennessee.

By Richmond papers of the 20th, we have the first report of Rosecrans' work. Dispatches from Atlanta of the 18th, say telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Natolasque. The interruption is supposed to be caused by the action of the cavalry who are reported at Talladega, Saturday. No trains to-day from West Point.

Chicago, July 23d.

The following are the details of the expedition of Gen. Smith's expedition, are given: It consisted of two divisions of infantry, one brigade of negro troops, and a division of cavalry. It left Lagrange on the 5th, proceeding in a south-westerly direction. In advance cavalry encountered a body of rebels seven miles north of Ripley. A brief skirmish ensued, resulting in the rebels being driven back three and a half miles, with small loss to us. At this point they took a strong position on a high bluff, from whence they were dislodged, after an hours fight, by the 2nd Iowa Cavalry. Here the cavalry encamped, awaiting the arrival of infantry. On the morning of the 8th the whole force entered Ripley, then moved towards New Albany. The 3rd Iowa cavalry being sent on a reconnaissance to Tallahatchie, where they met a large force of rebels, occupying a strong position at Kity Ford. A skirmish ensued, and the rebels fell back. On the morning of the 11th the entire expedition crossed the Tallahatchie and arrived at Pontiac on the 11th, entering the place after an hours fighting, the rebels being driven in every direction, leaving a number of killed and wounded in our hands.

Forrest at this time was at Brashers Cross Roads expecting to meet the expedition there, but finding that he was misled, moved rapidly towards Okolona, where he threw his forces out six miles to the west to Prairie Mount, and took a strong position on Chau hills. On the 13th the expedition instead of moving towards Okolona, as Forrest expected, marched in another direction to Tupelo. Forrest left his position also and moved for Tupelo, but Smith arriving first obtained the choice of positions, when a terrific battle ensued in which the rebels suffered severely at the hands of the cavalry and negro troops, who charged them with desperate fury; 150 rebels were killed in our hands. The same night the rebels made an assault on our temporary works and were disastrously repulsed. On the 15th another battle occurred, the enemy assaulting our lines three times, but meeting with nothing but disaster in each attempt. On the night of the 16th the last day's actions were distributed, and the next morning the expedition started on its return, followed at a respectable distance by Buford. From the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th, the expedition was obliged to subsist by foraging, the supplies being entirely exhausted. On the 20th the expedition reached La Grange with a loss all told of less than 500 killed, wounded and missing. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were brought in. On several occasions the rebel dead were buried by our men. General Grierson who was in command of the cavalry, says that the rebel loss cannot be less than 4,000. Rebel dispatches captured, admit a loss of 2,400.

Washington, July 23d.

The Republican says Gen. Grant received a dispatch to-day from the operator at Chattanooga, as follows: Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we have possession of a part of the city; the enemy hold the rest.

The same paper contains the following concerning the battle of Wednesday: An official dispatch from Sherman states that after the battle that day Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th corps, buried 200 rebels in his front, and that a large number of wounded were captured on the field. Hooker, commanding the 20th corps, in advancing his line on Wednesday, met the enemy in the open road, and a desperate battle of several hours ensued, and the enemy were thoroughly whipped and driven from the field. After the battle Hooker reported to Sherman that he had buried 400 dead rebels, and 4,000 wounded lay in his front.

Post's special says Sherman has taken 4,000 prisoners, and our loss is 1,500.

New York, July 23d.

Post's special says: A part of Mosby's cavalry, between two and three hundred, entered West Maryland, but it is not known whether there are more behind.

Louisville, July 23d.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says: Gen. Richards was killed before Atlanta today, another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

Washington 23d.

Richmond papers of the twenty first contain the following: Shelling of Petersburg for the past two days has been merely nominal, few shells thrown and doing no injury. The Enquirer says; official dispatches announce that a large force of Yankees crossed the Shenandoah at Snickers on the eighteenth and were attacked during the afternoon and driv-



on across the river in great confusion; our loss is between 200 and 300, while that of the enemy is much greater. Atlanta Confederates say that but little Quartermasters and Commissary stores were removed to more secure positions in the rear. Impressions prevail that the City will be defended, and not given up unless the army is defeated in a great battle which will be fought in its immediate front. Richmond, Va., July 23d. Severe upon the authorities for superseding Johnston by Hood.

St. Louis 23d. Much surprise was created here a short time since by the arrest of several very prominent secessionists in this city whose offense is unknown. It is believed that they were connected with a conspiracy extending throughout the entire Mississippi Valley having for its object a general uprising in the north west. The Provost Marshal of this department has been gathering evidence of this matter for several months, all which is in possession of the Washington authorities. It implicates many public men and shows the organization to be formidable and dangerous.

It is believed the recent guerrilla movements in this State has some connection with the scheme, and Thornton in a speech in Platte City, says the Knights of the Golden Circle were organizing, and avowed their purpose to rise throughout the free States, and that Vallandigham was with them; that he had troops in every county in this State, and that 1,500 men had been raised in Illinois that would soon join him. During the investigation the Provost Marshal discovered an intended renewal of host burning on the western waters, and was able in several instances to prevent serious consequences. It is probable the whole matter will be ventilated in a few days.

Fort Leavenworth, 24th. Thornton is now reported at Kingston, Caldwell county, with a force of about 1,500. Gen. Fisk is pursuing him with the militia, and Col. Ford, with a portion of the 2nd Colorado, is also moving against him. Gen. McKee thinks the rebel design throwing their forces into Kansas. There is little doubt that parties of copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into North Missouri for the last week to join Thornton.

Louisville, July 23d. Evansville Journal of yesterday says that Henderson, Ky., was attacked on Thursday by guerrillas, and fighting going on. Gunboats have been sent to the assistance of the garrison.

Philadelphia, July 23d. The army wagon factory at Kensington was destroyed by fire, loss \$360,000. It was insured for \$45,000. It is attributed to incendiarism.

Washington, July 24th. A dispatch from the army of the Potomac yesterday says: Nothing of particular interest occurred for the past two days. Skirmishing on Burnside's front, on Friday afternoon, was quite lively, but without any injury to our men. This seems to be only a part of the line on which it may be said firing is almost incessant, scarcely five minutes day or night without bearing musketry or artillery.

Gen. Ord has been assigned to the command of the 18th army corps, and Gen. Birney to the 14th army corps. A correspondent at Deep Bottom, Virginia, on the 21st, says: The enemy was discovered to-day planting a battery so as to bring an enfilading fire on our gunboats, which a party, from the 19th Marine soon destroyed, and are now holding the position.

Cincinnati, July 24th. A correspondent of the Gazette under date Atlanta, Ga., the 22d, gives the following interesting items:

Sherman's army has commenced the crossing the Chattahoochee. On moving, the whole line advanced. Sherman taking position on the extreme left and center, Howard on the right and center, and Palmer on the extreme right. On moving, the 18th corps advanced and reached Peach Tree Creek, four miles from Atlanta. After considerable skirmishing the enemy were dislodged, and a portion of Howard's corps crossed, our left in the meantime swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad, tearing up several miles of the track. In the evening of the 18th, at 10 o'clock, the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer, crossed with the balance of the corps, forming a line along the south bank of the creek. At 3 o'clock p.m., the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard in great force; the attack soon extended to Hooker, the rebels advancing three deep. Portions of our line at first wavered before the terrible onset, but quickly rallied and stood firm. This portion of the line was massed over the rebel army, both sides fighting for the first time in the campaign, on open fields. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines, and they retreated in confusion, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field. Our loss will reach 2,000, principally from Hooker's corps. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing, will exceed 6,000, including three brigades. On the left, our operations were entirely successful. McPherson, driving the rebels several miles, and Blair's division advancing a mile and a half south of the Augusta road. On the morning of the 21st, the enemy were driven with small loss,

to their works immediately around Atlanta. On the 22d, they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front. At 2 o'clock p.m., the rebels had withdrawn from the city.

The correspondent adds, we may have some fighting for full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered closed.

A report believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Alabama, by Roseau.

Another dispatch says, that Roseau was at Poolsville, Ala., 120 miles south of Decatur. He had a short fight with a body of the enemy, but dispersed them.

Cairo, July 24th. An expedition returned to Vicksburg, having met and defeated 2,000 rebels under Wert Adams, after a severe fight at Maitland Bluff, on the 13th. The rebels retreated in confusion, leaving a number of their dead and wounded in our hands, also many prisoners, among them two Mississippi Colonels.

On Tuesday night (the 21st) 100 guerrillas passed a point thirty miles from Memphis, on the road opposite the river to Osceola. Three companies of Col. Saunders' command marched north four days since, and a number of other companies on the river are also moving northward. The general impression is that they are about concentrating in Missouri. Gen. Washburn, commanding, has issued an order that all persons in the district claiming exemption from service in the enrolled militia, on grounds of allegiance to foreign powers, shall leave within forty-eight hours after publication of the order, and not return under penalty of arrest and punishment.

Louisville, July 24th.

The city is much excited throughout by the general impression of all the horses in the city, which are parked at all the avenues leading out. Reports (not authenticated) prevail of a conflict with guerrillas at Hopkinsville. Our loss is twenty killed, wounded and missing. It is also reported that a rebel force of from five to six hundred were seen in Carroll county last week, with a view of crossing to Vevay, Indiana.

New York, July 21st.

The Marston from Liverpool 12th. Queenstown 18th. The British are supposed to be making peace negotiations. The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being in favor of peace. A person named Spence, in a letter, publishes the joint mediations offered by the Maritime Powers to Denmark, to form a settlement.

There is now a lull in Parliament after the great debate of the previous week, and the decided majority for the Minister (it is considered) will settle the opposition for the remainder of the session, which is to close in July. Palmerston, in response to an enquiry, said Government believed the Germans had no intention to attack Copenhagen.

Cairo, July 24th.

In the late desperate battles near Tupelo, the severest fighting was done by Mower's and Morris' brigade of infantry particularly, on the 14th, when our position, extending to Tupelo, was attacked by a force of 10,000. They charged en masse on our lines, meeting no resistance until within 150 yards, when a terrible storm of artillery and musketry from our ranks mowed down their advance like grass, driving them in confusion across the field, the two brigades pursuing them half a mile. While returning with the rebel dead and wounded, they picked up on the field 150 prisoners. This repulse was so disastrous they made no further demonstrations that day, than now and then feeling our lines. On the 13th Mower's infantry and a brigade of negroes guarding the train, were furiously assaulted by two rebel brigades, whose object was to capture the wagons. They were gallantly met, and after three hours desperate fighting, were driven in every direction, leaving 500 killed and wounded on our hands. The cavalry were constantly engaged on advance, in flank and rear, from the time this expedition started from Tupelo until its return, and the defeated rebels tore up ten miles of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at points where it cannot be repaired for several months.

Schenkill Haven, Pa., 24th.

An accident at Phoenix Colliery, on Saturday evening, resulted in the instant killing of twenty men. They were on a car coming out of the mine from their work, and when near the top of the slope the chain broke, letting the car run back a distance of 600 feet, on a slope of 75 degrees, killing all in the car.

New York 26th.

Tribune's Washington special 24th, eleven p.m. Government has received despatches from Sherman announcing that on Friday the rebels under Hood, massed heavily against McPherson's division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining at first a temporary advantage after terrific fighting in which a number of charges were made and repulsed with much slaughter and driven into their fortifications. Gen. McPherson during the battle became separated from his staff and was killed by sharpshooters, and Logan assumed command of the division. A later dispatch says our forces obtained possession of elevated ground north-east of town, that siege guns were mounted which command the place, also that the rebels are burning their stores preparatory to a retrograde movement. Every body here confident that Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hands.

The rebels have received reinforcements from Charleston and elsewhere. Johnston has been relieved because he would not risk a general engagement. There is a strong belief that the rebels cannot get away from Atlanta.

It is believed we shall succeed in capturing Moore Taylor is appointed Assistant Treasurer to succeed Cisco.

Secretary Fessenden has advertised that subscriptions will be received for two hundred millions of seven-80's. All subscriptions to be \$50, or some multiple of \$50.

St. Louis, July 25th.

Middlebrook, three miles from Pilot Knob, was occupied by guerrillas last night. Several citizens were drawn up in line and shot by the villains. The town of Renwick, on the North Missouri river, was burned and the depot burned.

Farther Point, July 25th.

By the Belgien from Liverpool 14th. London 15th: The Times publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New Zealand, and says it was peculiarly disgraceful and perhaps unprecedented, as the men were surprised and fled, while nearly all the officers were killed or wounded in their heroic efforts to rally them.

The rebel force is diminishing, owing to their being absorbed by blockade runners for the purchase of cotton.

S. J. LEE'S PROVISION STORE, on Main Street, Great Salt Lake City, U. S. T. MINERS' and TRADERS' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTICE. Overman, Evans & Silver Mining Co. Great Salt Lake City, July 21, 1864. A meeting of the Trustees of the Vindicator and Silver Mining Co. held at the office of the Secretary.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN AND GOLD DUST. Office in Globe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

LATEST OPENING! Gentlemen's Clothing and Boots and Shoes. RUBBER GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

BLANKETS, RUBBER GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. which they offer for sale at Eastern Prices.

in the newly fitted up premises, Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

Our Goods being all new and most carefully selected in the Great Eastern Market.

SURPASS IN ELEGANCE AND LATEST STYLES.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES. SIEGEL & CO.

HOLLADAY & CO. BANKERS. Capital \$1,000,000. Reserve \$250,000. Deposits \$1,000,000.

Great Salt Lake City, Idaho. Capital \$1,000,000. Reserve \$250,000. Deposits \$1,000,000.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA. Capital \$1,000,000. Reserve \$250,000. Deposits \$1,000,000.

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**THE CASE OF THE EYES.**—Never sit at a desk with your face toward a window. In such cases the rays of light coming directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction of the eye, soon permanently injures the sight. When you sit at a desk or table, sit so that your face turns from not towards it, while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit at the window. It is always best to sit at a desk while reading or writing, with the window behind you, and next to that, with the light coming over the left side—then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not come directly upon the eye. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or camphene. Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough and does not flicker. *Scientific American.*

**LABOR IS SO SCARCE IN MISSOURI** that good farms are offered in eligible locations at five dollars, ten dollars, and fifteen dollars per acre, the owners being glad to dispose of property which they cannot make available at almost any price.

**A dealer in ready-made linen** advertises shirts and chemises under the mellifluous appellation of "male and female envelopes."

**Upson says the head that wears a crown** will never rest easy if it didn't wear one.

**Accredited agent** has been named of the richest planters in Jamaica live on coffee grounds.

**JAMES LINTFORTH,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
208 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and on all parts of Nevada Territory.

**Co-Partnership Notice.**  
We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad, Pray and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Gans, Pray and Co., instead of Randolph Bros., as heretofore.

**C. OLIVE,**  
TAILOR,  
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.  
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the most skillful manner.

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,**  
July 21st, 1864.  
We, the undersigned owners of claims in the West Mountain Mining District, request that a meeting be held at the earliest day practicable for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of the aforesaid district.

**G. W. Cartleton,**  
Robt. Pollock,  
Geo. W. Chamberlin,  
Geo. W. List,  
Geo. W. Andrews,  
J. Abbott,  
Thos. F. McAniff,  
Robert L. Lane,  
Upton S. Matthei,  
Thos. Snee,  
Gaylord Mead,  
Walter F. Becker,  
Augustin Lincoln,  
Patrick Henry,  
John Hughes,  
Geo. W. Crowley,  
Peter Kristien,  
P. D. Butler,  
Ira M. Beckman,  
and many others.

**MINING NOTICE.**  
The miners of West Mountain District will hold a meeting on the 2d of August, at the Jordan Bridge, G. S. L. City, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of said district.

**FOR SALE.**  
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Warehouse Store, Salt Lake City.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**  
Most of the goods in this store are new and of the latest style. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**SPRING GOODS.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,**  
and all the latest styles of goods.

**Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Fur.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**PROVISION STORE.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**NOTICE.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**POWER, ZENITH & CO.**  
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN  
EXCHANGE.

**The Highest Price Paid for Gold**  
Dust and Coin.

**FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!**  
LATEST OF EVENING.

**GILBERT & SONS.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**MAGNIFICENT STOCK**  
OF  
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE.

**SILKS, FRENCH LAWS, CALICOES,**  
CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLLEN &  
MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,  
AND OTHER STAPLES.

**Selected to suit this market.**  
Also: A LARGE AND  
WELL SELECTED STOCK

**OF**  
GROCERIES, FINEST QUALITY.

**Part and Shaw.**  
Hats and Caps.

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
Ever offered for sale here.

**GILBERT & SONS.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**DAILY UNION VEGETABLE**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**Book, Card, and Job**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**PRINTING**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**OFFICE.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**PRINTING**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**CARDS, ETC., ETC.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**Specimens of work can be seen at**  
the office of the "Daily Union Vegetable"

**Camp Douglas, U. T.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**GILBERT & SONS.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**GILBERT & SONS.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**OVERLAND STAGE LINE.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**DAILY COACHES.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**Overland Mail Company.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**A Treasure and Freight Express.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**TRI-WEEKLY COACHES.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**TRI-WEEKLY LINE.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**OVERLAND MAIL CO.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

**GILBERT & SONS.**  
The goods in this store are of the latest style and of the best quality. The goods are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.